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Association at 170 Nassau stree of Manhattan, New York,

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Once before a t

Its Ratification?

The Gaceta Official of Santo Domingo for Jan. 21 printed in Spanish and English the exact text of the agreement, protocol or contract signed on Jan. 20 by Albert C. Dillingham and Thomas C. Dawson on the part of the American Government, and by Juan Francisco SANCHEZ and FEDERICO VELAZQUEZ H., on the part of the Government of Santo Domingo.

In order that there may be no further doubt in any mind as to the form and substance of the agreement, we spare space here for the entire document. It

"Whereas the Dominican Government, in view of the debts which burden the Republic, the imminent peril and urgent menace of intervention pay them, or even the interest thereon, desires to | may not be drawn into precedent." reach an arrangement with all its creditors by which the latter shall obtain a sufficient guarantee, and the Government itself succeed in assuring the regular receipt of revenues sufficient for the payment of its internal administration and the maintenance suption by the exigencies of foreign creditors or by internal political disturbances.

"And whereas the American Government, guaranteeing the complete integrity of the territory of the Dominican Reputlic, indicates that it is disposed to cooperate toward the end above recited, and offers to aid by lending its guarantee to the arrangement that the Dominican Government proposes to effect with all its creditors.

"The Dominican Government, represented by JUAN FRANCISCO SANCHEZ, and the Secretary of the administration of the finances of State of Finance and Commerce, Citizen FEDERICO the Dominican Republic, the guarantee represented by its Commissioner, Mr. ALBERT C. DILLINGHAM, and its Minister Resident, Mr. THOMAS C. Dawson, have agreed and covenanted as follows:

"1. The American Government agrees to undertake the adjustment of all the obligations of the Dominican Government, foreign as well as domes. 1905. That date is now past. tie; the adjustment of the payments and of the conditions of amortization; the reconsideration of | Executive department of the Governconflicting and unreasonable claims; and the de- ment of the United States at this time termination of the validity and amount of all pending claims.

"a. If, in order to reach such adjustments, it shall be considered necessary to name one or more commissioners, the Dominican Government shall be represented to said commissions.

"2. In order to protect the said responsibility the regular receipt of the funds required for the second section of the second article of faithful and exact payment of the obligations thus the United States Constitution? Has liquidated and accepted, shall take charge of the existing custom houses, and of those which may of any constitutionally ratified treaty, hereafter be created, naming the employees necessary for their management, the said employees already begun to appoint custom house being, so far as the fulfilment of their duties and the exercise of their rights is concerned, consid- begun to sequester 55 per cent. of the ered as Dominicans and therefore subject to the customs revenue of a foreign Governlaws of the Republic. On its part the Dominican | ment? Has he begun to prepare for the Government shall have in each of the custom houses | weekly payments into the administraa 'controle' for the purpose of making inspections tive budget of a foreign republic, the

o. From and after the date in which this contract takes effect the present custom house employees shall be considered as acting under its provisions.

3. Out of the revenues which shall be collected | less than 45 per cent. of the total gross amount collected, for the purpose of attending to the necessities of the administrative Ludget, this being estimated for the first year at the sum of \$900,000, and which the Dominican Government shall receive to monthly advance payments for the needs of the | a precedent. public service, divided into four installments in the following manner: equal amounts of \$18,750 on the 1st, the 8th, the 15th and the 22d. If it shall appear that the total revenues of the first or any subse quent year will be less than \$2,000,000, the pay-Dominican Government undertaking to keep its administrative expenditures within the limits of the indispensable necessities of administration.

which may be occasioned in the collection of the State for ten years after its admission. heard of no more. customs duties shall be made for the account of the Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire | It is also to be borne in mind that the creditors of the Republic, without assigning to the latter any part thereof.

" 4. To the Government of the United States it falls to pay out of the 55 per cent. which it detains:

"b. The interest, amortization and installments of the Dominican debt, foreign and domestic, in accordance with what is hereinbefore provided. according as it shall be fixed and liquidated.

"c. The whole surplus which may remain at the end of each fiscal year shall be delivered to the Dominican Republic, or shall be devoted to the payment of its debt, if it shall so determine.

Department of the Treasury, statements of the coreral statement which shall embrace the total of

shall be made in agreement with the American Government, and therefore the present tartiff and port duties may not be reduced except with its consent as long as the whole of the debt which it guarantees shall not have been completely paid, with the exception of the export duties upon national products, which the Dominican Government Indians in the Indian Territory are or sovereign is notoriously a weak, irreso-

" 7. The American Government, at the request of the Dominican Republic, shall grant such other essistance as may be in its power, to restore the of the civil administration, and advance the material progress and the welfare of the Republic.

"8. This agreement shall beign to take effect from and after the 1st of February of the current | Civilized Tribes citizens, like the rest of | unchastised the authors of the massacre

" Done in four originals, two being in the Spanish language and two in the English, and the representatives of the high contracting parties signing them in the city of Santo Domingo on the 20th day of the month of January of the year Nineteen hun-" ALBERT C. DILLINGHAM.

"THOMAS C. DAWSON. JUAN PCO. SANCHEZ, # FEDERICO VELAZQUEZ H."

Wich to the instrument which was there are in Oklahoma from twenty removed the capable Minister at the a worse sto

randum of a proposed agreement.'

lacks little of the usual form and verbiage | cannot be a ward and a citizen too. of a proposed treaty. What it does important; namely, the usual provision prohibition, there is a topographical Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing | Vention to the approval and ratification | his usual homely and persuasive comof the respective competent authorities | mon sense; of each of the contracting parties, and

Once before a treaty negotiated in the Is the Treaty in Force in Advance of | Government likewise omitted the provision for subsequent ratification and exchange of ratifications. That was in the case of the agreement concluded in feldt treaty with Corea, it emphasized its disapproval of the irregularity of the proceeding by putting upon record the following resolution:

" Resolved, further, That the Senate in advising an I consenting to the treaty mentioned in the foreis of surpassing interest and importance: going resolutions does not admit or acquierce in any right or constitutional power of the President to treatics or carry on diplomatic negotiations with any foreign power, unless such person shall have on the part of nations whose citizens have claims | been appointed for the purpose or clothed with already established or to be established, finding such power by and with the advice and consent of fiself, as it does, unable peremptorily to fulfil its the Senate, except in the case of a Secretary of obligations on account of the condition to which | State or diplomatic officer appointed by the Presipolitical disturbances and other causes have brought | dent to fill a vacancy during the recess of the Senate; | but the fact remains, whether it is the saloons of the treasury, the result being that these obligations and it makes this declaration in order that the Minnesota or whether it is the good citizens of are falling due without its having been possible to means employed in the negotiation of the treaty

Possibly a similar note of disapproval of the initial irregularity may be attached by the Senate to its concurrence in the Dillingham-Sanchez convention when of its administrative autonomy without any inter- that instrument reaches it in due course in the constitutional process of ratification. That, however, is a matter between the Senate and the Executive.

A more serious practical question is jag wagon? suggested by the text of the contract as officially published in Santo Domingo. It is this: The State Department's statement of Jan. 23 made no mention of any fixed date upon which the responsibility the Secretary of State of Foreign Relations, Citizen of the United States Government for VELAZQUEZ H., and the American Government. of its territorial integrity, and the preservation of domestic order within that territory, were to begin. The contract which we now print provides distinctly that its terms shall take effect on Feb. 1, As a matter of fact, therefore, is the

administering the finances of Santo Domingo, guaranteeing the territorial integrity of that republic and holding itself responsible for domestic order in that republic, in advance of the completion of the contract in treaty form by the American Government shall take charge of the Senate, according to the plain procustom house receipts, and in order to guarantee | visions of the second clause of the n a foreign country? Has he first of these payments being due, under the terms of the "memorandum of a proposed agreement," next Wednesday? Has he begun to exercise that veto power in all the custom houses of the Republic, the Gov- over tariff legislation in Santo Domingo erament of the United States shall deliver to the | with which section 6 of the Dillingham-Dominican Government a sum which shall not be Sanchez "agreement" so strangely invests him? Has he already been called upon to undertake the police functions assigned to him in section 7?

If so, the situation is indeed without

If so, had not JOHN HAY better come home from China?

send monthly, to the Contadurla General and the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes from dread of interference on the part of rum, how is such protection possible? jealous courtiers or reactionary Grand responding income and outgo, and annually a gen. How can Congress reserve to itself this Dukes. He was able, therefore, without important part of the police power of a preoccupation or misgiving, to apply State? And what use would such reserva- all the intellect and all the energy that "6. Any reform of the system of duties and taxes tion made in the enabling act be from he possessed to the furtherance of his the moment the Territories become a | master's beneficent design.

State? tribal relation in a State; but most of the quarter of a century ago? The present shortly will be citizens of the United lute, vacillating man. In the light of States. Lands have been allotted to his acts he stands exposed as a sentithem in severalty. Congress has pro- mentalist, a poscur, infirm of purpose, vided that on and after March 4, 1906, fickle it his friendships, a puppet of his their tribal courts, legislatures and rela- fears. After swe ring to respect the tions shall cease. Mr. Platt of Connecti- liberties of Finland, he allowed them to cut considers this legislation "improper." | be extinguished. After promising to re-Proper or improper, it makes the Five lieve the Jews from persecution, he left

selves or go unprotected. According to Senator Nelson of Minne- conference, he plunged his unhappy sota, the Five Civilized Tribes n mber subjects into a perfidious and dreadful more than 80,000. A great many of these war. After authorizing M. DE WITTE are whites who have come in by mar- to devise and carry out a system of riage or adoption. A great many more | comprehensive fiscal reforms by which have "only the faintest trace of Indian Russia's disordered finances should be blood." Mr. Nelson estimates that placed on a sound basis, he summarily

described in the State Department's to thirty thousand reservation Indians. official statement of Jan. 23 as "a memo- Over this class of Indians the Fed- foresaw that under the proposed regueral Government retains its jurisdiction. We need not apologize for publishing Over the Five Civilized Tribes how can the text entire. It will be seen that the it retain jurisdiction when they have be- ished. contract, as executed fourteen days ago | come full citizens of the United States?

"All around the confines of the little Territory the exchange of such ratifications before that we call Indian Territory prohibition does not prevall, and what will be the result, Mr. President? The result will be, as a matter of fact, that in spite name of the United States with a foreign of all legislation there will be a line of what we call out West 'blind pits' (pigs?) scattered all along the borders on all the four sides of the Territory, where the Indians by a little journey can get all the liquor they want.

" I see my friend from North Dakota | Mr. Hans-1882 between Commodore SHUFELDT BROUGH) here, and he will pardon me for calling and SHIN CHEN and CHIN HONG CHI of attention to one fact in connection with this case the Corean Government. We may ob- which illustrates it. I do not say it to criticise his to bring together the Zemsky Zabor, serve that although the Senate of the own State. His own State is prohibition. Right United States subsequently advised and on the Red River of the North there are two large consented to the ratification of the Shu- towns, especially beautiful towns-Fargo, in North Dakota, the metropolis of population and wealth of that fine and growing State, and right across the river is Moorhead, in the State of Minnesota. I have noticed when I have been up in that country the prohibition side, across the little narrow Red | to usurp the law making function; and River over to Moorhead to get their drinks. Is not in the resultant agitation and confusion that correct?

" Mr. HANSBROUGH-My information is that the carriages or buses, frequently termed 'jag wagons,'

" Mr. NELSON-'Jag wagons.' That is correct. " Mr. HANSBROUGH-Are owned by the saleon keepers of Minnesota. Of course, we have no control over the morals of Minnesota.

" Mr. NELSON-1 do not dispute that question Pargo, they have what they call 'Jag wagons' going across the little narrow stream, the Red River of the North, into Pargo, loading their 'lag wagons' ili up, getting the whiskey for a good price and the

Will the Czar Give Way?

We shall soon learn how much foundation there is for the report published by the London Telegraph, and confirmed by the London Standard, that the Czar has signed a ukase authorizing It was with unalloyed joy that we beheld M. D. WITTE, President of the Council, to invite the Russian people to cooperate of the guild slinking behind a chair at in the Government, the method of the cooperation being left to the Minister's discretion. Assuming, for the sake of argument, that the Czar really has the good intention with which he is credited, can we believe that it will be carried out? If carried out faithfully and promptly, set forth in the stripes of a convictwould it avail to reinstate the Romanoff dynasty in the affections of its disillu-

sionized and embittered subjects? If inflexibility of purpose on the part the fulfilment of a design sure to be resisted desperately by many members of the imperial family and by an organized they have to-day. ALEXANDER II., the gone faces powdered and painted and grandfather of the present Czar, gave repeated proofs of unflinching determination and moral courage. He carried through the abolition of serfdom in the teeth of angry opposition on the part of many of his relatives, who pointed out the indisputable fact that the provision to be made for the serfs and the compensation to be given to their owners would impose a tremendous burden on the property of the Crown. Resistance. equally strenuous, but equally unavailing, was offered to the same Czar's judicial and administrative reforms. When, therefore, it became known to the reactionary party that ALEXANDER II. had decided to complete the zemstvosystem of local autonomy by the convocation of a national Parliament, and had it was recognized that nothing short of Dr. Gallinger and the Jag Wagon. the sovereign's death could avert the A committee amendment to the Okla- subversion of the autocracy. It may homa-Indian Territory Statehood bill have been a coincidence, but if so it was prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors | a strange one, that at this crisis ALEXwithin the Indian Territory part or other ANDER II. was assassinated, and the "a. It is agreed that the extraordinary expenses Indian reservations of the proposed ukase, which already was in type, was

would make the period of prohibition grandfather of the present Czar was a twenty-one years. The amendment of man qualified to secure the services of which he has given notice also provides | zealous, loyal and devoted Ministers, that for twenty-one years after admis- because they knew that their power sion the Federal statutes now in force in would be unshakable by suspicion, regard to intoxicating liquors in the calumny or intrigue so long as they did Indian Territory and Indian reservations | their duty. Loris Melikoff, for exshall continue in force. The people of ample, who as Minister of the Interior the State are to consent that the United | was clothed with exceptional and almost States shall have exclusive jurisdiction dictatorial powers, was well aware that over the subject for twenty-one years. he could mature at his leisure his great While it is desirable to protect the project of political reform without any

What analogy is presented by the us. After 1906 they must protect them- of Kishineff. After preaching peace to the world and convoking a peace instigation of influential persons who ations their opportunities of robbing the Imperial Treasury would be dimin-

Then, again, it was only the other in the city of Santo Domingo, by repre- The principle of the survival of the fit- day that the present Czar invited a sentatives of the "high contracting par- test must apply to Indian citizens as to man of known Liberal proclivities, ties." namely, the Dominican Govern- other citizens who stand up or go down Prince Sylatopolic-Mirsky, to succeed ment and the "American Government," before alcohol. At any rate, an Indian | the assassinated DE PLEHVE in the post of Minister of the Interior, and au-Aside from all Constitutional and legal | thorized him to convoke representatives lack in that respect, however, is very difficulties in the way of the suggested of the zemstyos for the discussion of the nation's troubles and the proposal of a for the submission of the proposed con- argument which Mr. Nelson states with remedy; yet no sooner was their expected prayer for free institutions uttered than it was repulsed with reprimand, and the resignation of the too progressive Minister was accepted. Under the circumstances, what assurance can M. DE WITTE feel that he would be suffered to prosecute a plan of reform against which almost every member of the Czar's family is certain to set his face like flint?

Let us suppose, however, that M. DE WITTE could retain ascendency over the Czar's unstable mind long enough or old Land Parliament, which was convoked by the first ruler of the Romanoff dynasty in the early part of the seventeenth century, and which corresponds roughly to the French States-General. Such a body, although ostensibly conthat they have been running free buses from Fargo. | sultative, would almost inevitably tend the Romanoff dynasty would be likely to suffer shipwreck, especially as it is now personified in the man to whom the hideous massacre of Jan. 22 must be imputed.

A Warning to Fashion.

In all the gayety and brilliancy of the fêtes and costume balls with which some of us are given to diverting ourselves at this season, there is a sombre and depressing note which becomes up-4t is a kind of a back with a cover over it—and insistent under continuous attention. taking them across the border into Minnesota to | Consider the humble waiter. We remember a day when the quality of humility in a waiter in a public restaurant Can the excellent Dr. GALLINGER with in this town seemed quite impossible. all his amendments prevent this natural | We listened meekly to friends from beinflow of the wet into the dry, or stall the | youd seas who assured us with much fervor that the American waiter did everything except wait.

In the beginning of the use of picturesque settings for our public dinners, one could not but rejoice in the chastening effect which was visibly exerted on the servers of meat and wine by the custom of putting them in fanciful dress. one of the haughtiest and most distant a New England Society dinner, endeavoring to appear unconscious of his blue jean overalls and his flapping having hat. Nor was the heart stirred to commiseration when, some time later, he was discovered at a so-called dungeon dinner. there was a poetic retribution in the garb for the many legalized extortions of which he had been guilty.

But the costume balls are carrying of the sovereign and the existence of the conquest of arrogance too far. Litconfidence and sympathy between him the by little our fellow citizens who are and his chief Minister are essential to charged with the uninspiring though necessary task of setting before us the delights of the palate are being pushed back along the ages. One night they bureaucracy, the Russian people had a are uniformed as Beefeaters, another better prospect of securing free institu- they are decked out in the fopperies of tions in the early weeks of 1881 than the eighteenth century, their woebenearest theatre. If in the course of the apparently prevailing retrogression they are to come clanking into the supper room in mediæval armor, it is at least to be wished that the mercy of wearing their visors down be allowed to custom stopped short before it undertakes to impose on citizens of this free land the attenuated skin garments and the shaggy hair of the stone age. Else there is fear that aboriginal passions may be stimulated in the breasts of the victims of the greed upon the revels in a mad riot of revengeful rapine.

It is not well to push human nature actually signed a ukase to that effect, too far, even in seeking ways to reduce

> The wedding of January with May lways ominous, and in the case of Mr. THEODORE WATTS-DUNTON it imperils a remarkable literary friendship. That amiable gentleman's chief service to English etters has been the care he has bestowed for many years on Mr. SWINBURNE, enabling a real poet to do his best. What matter prenuptial arrangements when a young wife rules? Still, Mr. WATTS-DUNTON has a notable example of the harmlessness of feminine intrusion on close intimacy in the | valor brothers GRIMM, who lived in peace even to. after one of them married.

The Police Round-Ups. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: Reading in THE SUN this morning that Inspector O'Brien had instructed his detectives to gather in all crooks, that they might be inspected at Headquarters. I am led to ask by what provision of law this is done. If it is legal. I have no more to say; but if not, I submit that it is worse for the people than letting the crooks alone till they have done something to answer for. None of us likes crooks, but we hate absolutism worse; and if people can be rounded up by the police without process of law, whether rooks or not, it is an encroachment upon our aunted libertles which will work woe in the future Nobody denies the exclusive Federal actual situation at St. Petersburg to insulte its libertles as well if allowed to continue, and if the state of things that existed there a the citizens like this thing more's the pity. Here's NEW YORK, Feb. 2.

> TO THE EDITION OF THE SUN-Sit: A corre-pondent who writes you concerning woman suf-rage has this to say: "The superior virtue of woman is a gratuitous assumption entirely confined to a small class of women without brains." I would like to know if this is really true. If it is will endeavor in the future to restrict my

quaintances among women to those who give little evidence of intelligence. I have lived long enough to know that virtue is of more service to a nation than brains, culture or is taing else of the kind. I have lived long enough behave that the bighest and finest type of individual among us is that of the women who believe, as I believe, that woman is and must remain upon NEW YORK, Feb. 2.

Knicker-Is he a fellow who has seen better Bocker-No, he's the kind that has always seen

ARE THE MASTERS OF INDUSTRY NO LONGER NEEDED?

Views of a Representative of Southwestern Enterprise and Development. Speaking resterday of the probable effect of a too urgent agitation of theories of Government regulation, Mr. Frank M. Murphy

of Arizona said: "I am afraid the desire to regulate corporate affairs, claiming so much attention just now, is likely to result. If not satisfied shortly and in a way just to those controlling and directing large investments, in causing many now actively engaged in large legitimate operations to grow impatient, if not dis-couraged, and take steps to curtail their operations with a view of retiring from the strenuous business life which they have teen leading. I think it is fair to assume that the larger enterprises of this country are to-day being directed by men who have passed the age of 55, possibly 60, in most cases well to do, if not wealthy, and who could well afford to retire from active business. Any one who is at all familiar with the life of earnest business men knows that the constant strain and worry which they are forced to endure under the most favorable circumstances are such as to cause them to look forward anxiously to the time when they can creditably become relieved of the many responsibilities they are forced

to assume. "As I view the situation, unless it can be shown that the experience, wisdom and procressive spirit of these masters of industry are no longer needed in connection with the further development of this great country of ours, it would be well to have a care lest they become unnecessarily harassed and annoyed to the extent of influencing them to withdraw from active participation in business, taking with them, so to speak, into re-tirement, for a time at least, hundreds of millions of dollars that are to-day actively employed under their supervision and direc-tion, as a result of the confidence imposed in

them by hundreds of thousands of investors. "No one will pretend to claim but that in time people and business interests would become reconciled and readjusted to meet almost any changed conditions that are forced upon them; but if it is a fact that our ountry to-day is extremely prosperous-and I don't believe any one will claim that it is not when taken as a whole-it does seem to me that it is absolutely necessary, if we wish to avoid bringing about a disagreeable change, that those in a position to mould public senti-ment should be extremely careful not to overstep the bounds of propriety and business prudence in their desire to give forceful

effect to theoretical views.
"It is to be hoped that our lawmakers and politicians will appreciate the great responsi-bility that confronts them and that they will e most careful not to enact laws that will have a damaging effect upon the principal industries of the country, which have had so much to do with bringing about the pros-perous conditions which we are enjoying to-day. No doubt there are wrongs being perpetrated in some instances. Laws should e enforced and violators should be punished; ut there is great danger that serious harm may result from the extravagant agitation now so prevalent and directed mainly against corporations and men of large affairs, to whom admitted the entire country is highly indebted for its extraordinary develop-

feel a good deal as I imagine a manufacturer must feel when confronted with a possible radical revision of the tariff. I don't know exactly how to plan for the future, not knowng what the Government formula is to be or controlling affairs of corporations. It is asking a good deal of stockholders, boards of directors and executive officers of great orporations, who have given their life to amiliarizing themselves with every detail iffecting investments and management of the affairs of large corporations, to substitute for their ideas and well established nethods of doing business a formula prepared by a few men, the majority of whom is safe to say have not had the practical experience which entitles them to lay down arbitrary rules which must be followed in the management of corporate business, inter-

methods heretofore adopted have been dis-honest and arbitrary and the contemplated legislation is intended to regulate affairs for ch and poor alike. All this sounds very pretty, and the idea is undoubtedly a popular one: but being quite familiar with the development of the Middle West, Southwest and opment of the Middle West, Southwest and the Pacific slope, I do not hesitate to say that the American Art Galleries yesterday more in my judgment, so far as these particular pencilled by a make-up man from the | same is true generally throughout the entire country, the benefits that have accrued to the poor and the rich, if you please, and to those that may be classed as moderately well to do, have been decidedly greater made in Hizen Province at the end of the under the system that has prevailed than that which is now proposed. It will be interesting, indeed, to watch the effect the presthem. And it were well that the entagitation, antagonistic to corporations, will have upon the business of this country in the next few years if continued.

and Navy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: You said some weeks ago editorially that "desertion is not regarded as a serious offence either by the soldier or by the American public," but "is looked on rather for novelty and the waiters may fall as simply the exercise of the mallenable right of every American citizen to guit a job which he does not like," and that the deserter "loses neither eseem not respect among his civilian friends because

he has descrited and broken his oath."

Now, if the American people are indifferent whether our soldiers desert or disregard their oaths of enlistment, and if the army, the navy and the people are honeycombed by such unpardon-able recreancy to things absolutely fundamental in individual life and national character, our enenics need no longer fear us.

it is impossible to conceive of an army, and just the same of a people, having such abhorrent otions about duty and discipline, winning suf stantial victories in the field of war. For disci-pline is the very key to all military success. A goas you please army would very generally go to the rear at about the first volle Let us not deceive ourselves with the fallacy that armies can be stamped out of the ground in America, or that undisciplined numbers can ever successfully contend against both discipline and

A good dog will stay by the stuff when he is told aimost with his life. I should hate to believe American soldier would do less. C. B. C.

Useful Clinical Subject.

From the New York Medical Journal In the death of Magdalena Gelly the students of the Viennese hospitals have lost a valuable clinical subject as well as a teacher. This woman had sired by practice a singular control of the les of the pharynt. She was able to undergo prolonged lary ngoscopic examinations without reaction of the vocal cords, could produce at will spamodic contraction of the Eustachian tube, and owing to a special sensitiveness of the mucous nembranes she was able to tell students when they respiratory passages and allow the advanced stuients to practise their removal. She mad ving in this manner, charging two florins for each

Getting Ahead of Nero.

"How lovely!" exclaimed his wife, "I will begin with the money right away. Herewith she hastened forth to shop while he nunted for his fiddle.

Cardinal Wiseman's Ode to Modern Italy. From the Tablet. From the Tablet.

The following lines, avributed to Cardinal Wiseman, have lately been found in the village of Sancasclano, near Florence, and published, with an Italian translation, in the L'Eco della Val di Pesa last Sunday. The editor asserts that they are now published for the first time.

O Italy! thy living grace Dwells not in lineaments of face; Dwells not in lineaments of face; Thy real beauty does not lie in green of earth or blue of sky. Nor poet's line, nor sace's lore. Contains thy wisdom's ricuest store. Nor are the arts, that kiss tay feet. Of tay true provess heralds meet. A nobler beauty, wisdom, power flust compose the daughter's dower Than her mother could have vaunted When earth alone her portion granted. Truth's unfailing seat is tolice, leauty, wisdom, power divine! Beauty, wisdom, power divine! Rome, Jan. 7, 1854. N. CARD. WISEMAN.

FREE BREAKFASTS, 600. Salvation Army People Expect "Much

Better Results" To-day. If, as Robert Hunter, the settlement worker, estimated, 70,000 children started for school yesterday with empty stomachs only a small fraction of them turned up for breakfast at the relief stations established by the Salvation Army. As a matter of fact less than 600 children were fed, or less than 1 per cent. of the number estimated by Mr. Hunter. But the news that

the station at 98 Cherry street. There strike, with the Attorney-General of Conabout 100 children were fed. Miss Eva necticut as the fifth member. This board Booth, head of the Salvation Army here, of arbitration is to take the disagreeand Col. Cox, chief of the literary bureau, were present when breakfast was served under consideration and report within at 8 o'clock to see how the experiment one week. Neither side is to be allowed worked. Miss Booth was heartily received to take any action until the report of the by the children, and helped to serve the arbitration board has been received. food. One bunch of four girls wanted to know if they could not also have lunch of a corporation shall not strike without at 11 o'clock, the recess hour. They said giving three days' notice to the secretary they were always very hungry then. They of the corporation. No company can in also told Miss Booth that it was a rare crease the hours of labor or decrease wages thing for them to have anything to cat in | without three days' notice. It is also prothe morning. Occasionally they got bread and tea, but that was all. Most of the other children said that their parents had to go to work early and did not have time to get breakfast for them.

to get breakfast for them.

"We have been feeding hungry children in
London for years," said Miss Booth, "and we
have made a great success of the work. I do
not see why the experiment can't be made
not see why the experiment can't be made

not see why the experiment can't be made a success here also. It is not expensive, and there are plenty of charitably inclined people who will help it along. I hope in time to have a free breakfast station near every school in the crowded quarters.

"What a blessing it is that we are not hampered in this work by committees or conferences or associations of any kind. When we see a case we can go right to it without any red tape. Of a truth here is a need, and I am glad we are in a position to do something to assist in meeting it."

The bill of fare yesterday consisted of mutton soup and bread. A great many of the children said frankly that they preferred coffee to soup. The advisability of changing the bill of fare is now under consideration. It is likely that a concoction

changing the bill of fare is now under consideration. It is likely that a concoction of two-thirds milk and one-third coffee will be served to-day with the bread or rolls. It is also proposed to try oatmeal and milk as well as cocoa and rolls.

The other stations where free breakfasts were served yesterday were at 8 Carlisle street, 16 Fourth avenue, 1441 Third avenue, correct of Levington avenue and 125th

corner of Lexington avenue and 125th street and corner of Charles and Bleecker streets. At none of them was so large a number fed as at the Cherry street station. Brigadier Parker, who has charge of the work, said he expected much better results to day.

"The experiment can't be said to be in anything like full operation yet," he said. "Our workers have not had time to hunt out the needy cases and distribute the tickets. They are busy to-day, however, and it is likely that a very much larger number will be fed to-morrow. At any rate, we are going to keep on until we find out whether the need of free breakfasts for school children exists. It it does we are ment and growth.

"From a business man's point of view, I here to fill it."

JAPANESE OBJECTS GO LOW. Buyers of Mederate Views Have Their Own Way at the Waggaman Sale.

Japanese potteries, however beautiful, have not yet reached a high stage in the estimation of any large number of American collectors, or even of casual buyers here who purchase for the adornment of | it is now in Norway. their homes, it would seem from the prices brought by these objects in the T. E. Waggaman collection. The same holds true of Persian plastic art objects, so far as the indications of the auction market go, although according to all experience with Oriental art productions the pecuniary state or otherwise.

"I know it will be claimed by some that the rapidly with the years. A recent sale of Persian art products reflected no advance in popular estimation since a public sale of a couple of years ago, and the present Jap-anese sale reveals no ardent desire to buy these articles without careful regard for

than 300 specimens of Japanese pottery sold for \$4,609. One pair of figures in Kioto faience of the middle eighteenth century brought out competition which sent them eighteenth century, sold for \$55. llectors got what they wanted for the most part at low prices, and many persons not known as regular buyers shared with dealers the advantage of acquiring good pieces all the way from \$1 up. Some of these go to Salem. Mass., and to Boston. The total of the Waggaman sale to date is \$335,933. The concluding session will be held this efternoon. held this afternoon

BANKRUPT'S LIFE POLICY.

Wife and Creditor Rival Claimants for

An interesting question came up vesterday before Peter B.Olney, referee in bankruptcy, regarding the rights of creditors of a bankrupt to a life insurance policy of the twenty year endowment kind, payable to the wife of the bankrupt. Charles I. Lightstone, woolien merchant, was ordered to show cause why he should not turn over a \$5,000 policy on his life, payable to his wife, to Edward S. Thomas, trustee in bankrupter for the creditors. Irving L. Ernst. representing Mr. Thomas, set up that the surrender value of the policy, \$510, belongs to the creditors. This was disputed by Hays & Hershfield, attorneys for Mr. Lightstone, who said that the policy was exempt under the laws of the State of New York of 1840. which have never been repealed and which provide that such policies where the annual premiums do not exceed \$250 are exempt m execution

Referee Olney said that the decisions under the Bankruptcy act were conflicting, but that he was inclined to follow the decis but that he was incurred to rouse ion of Judge Brown that there is some value ion the policy for the creditors. He sugin the policy for the creditors. He su gested that the attorneys get together, the company which issued the policy, and ascertain what value the company placed on it. Mr. Lightstone afterward testified that all the premiums amounting to about \$1,300 since the policy was taken out five years ago, had been paid either by his wife or his father; in law with their own money. or his father-in-law with their own m The referee then adjourned the hearing to give the attorneys time to consult more prities, especially in reference to the

THE CHARITY BALL

Brilliant Gathering at the Waldorf Profitable to the Child's Hospital. The annual Charity Ball given last night

at the Waldorf-Astoria was as usual a Nero had just given orders for the burning of notably brilliant affair. The attendance was so large that the Nursery and Child's Hospital will be materially benefited by the receipts.

> With the exception of the palms always about there were no other decorations in the ballroom suite. "Charity" in electric lights was emblazoned on the wall at one end of the grand ballroom.

end of the grand beliroom.

The concert music began at 9:30 o'clock, the programme being rendered by the navy yard tand. The ball was officially opened with the grand march, led by the floor committee of which George H. Sullivan was the chairman. Next in line came the board of managers and medical board of the hospital. Major-General James F. Wade and his staff followed and after them came General and Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant and Rear Admiral and Mrs. Joseph B. Coghlan. B. Coghlan.

General dancing went on in the big ball-room, the Astor Gallery and the Myrtle room until early this morning. Supper was served in the Empire restaurant.

TO STOP QUICK STRIKES. Bill in Connecticut to Prevent Precipitate

Action by Labor Unions NEW HAVEN, Feb. 2 .- Prof. George D. Watrous of Yale University, who is also counsel for the New Haven Railroad, drafted the bill presented to the Connecticut Gen eral Assembly to-day which seeks to regulate labor troubles in this State and to check precipitate strikes ordered by unreason-

able labor leaders. The bill provides for an arbitration board breakfast is free may not have got well to consist of two employees representing the would-be strikers two directors of The nearest approach to a rush was at | the corporation involved in the threatened ments between workmen and employer

The bill also provides that the employees vided that no workman of such corporation shall, after having entered on the performance of his work on any day, abandon the work by reason of any dispute with his employer until the day's work has been finished. No employer can discharge his help during any day without paying for the entire day.

The arbitration board must make ite report to the Governor. The corporations affected by this bill are railroads, truck companies, gas companies and all telegraph, telephone and water companies. penalty for violating this proposed law is a maximum fine of \$100 and a maximum term of imprisonment of thirty days, or

THE WEST FOR IMMIGRANTS. Mrs. Florence Kelley's Remedy for City Congestion-Evils of "Poor Man's Club."

Mrs. Florence Kelley, who is a candidate for the position of State Commissioner of Labor, now held by John McMackin. suggested a scheme of migration to the Western States for foreigners who come here and settle in the congested districts on the East Side, in her talk on "Progress by Legislation," before the League for Political Education, last night.

"No task before us is so large as the helping of our neighbors in the congested districts to leave us," said she. "We must persuade them to leave the advantages persuade them to leave the advantages here, to go from the glamour of city life, from our schools and factories out to the West where there is plenty of room for them to live. But we must see that they are not sent to a wild, uncultivated district."

Speaking of the observations of social settlement workers, she said:

"It is infinitely discouraging for intelliging the settlement workers."

"It is infinitely discouraging for intelli-gent folk to see the ruin that is constantly going on in the working man's family because of the saloon, which some of us call the workingman's club. Often in our settlement work we see promising youths, who we think will be the support of old parents, ruined by the saloon—and we have to look on helpless to change conwe have to look on, helpless to change con-ditions. But if we all work together we can change our country from one of the two most drunken countries to a country free from drink, where it will be to every one's interest to prevent drunkenness, as to prevent drunkenness, as

IF BOARD OF ESTIMATE RULED And Aldermen Were Rubbed Out It Would Suit Mr. Grout.

Comptrofler Grout has another idea. It is that all the smaller boards making up the city's government should be wiped ou and their powers transferred to a central directing body, like, for instance, the Board of Estimate. In explaining yesterday his latest plan for the better administration of the city he said: "I would abolish the Board of Aldermen, the Rapid Transit Commission, the Armory Board, the Board of City Record; in fact, all boards except the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and to that board I would give all the powers that are now scattered among those other boards. Then the city would have a responsible head and we should get something

There should be more borough autonomy The more local government we have the

better for us.
"I think it would be a good plan to yes! all the powers now enjoyed by the various boards in a board of directors for the city. This would practically be the Board of Estate with the city of This would practically be the board of is-timate as at present constituted with the addition of four or five others to be elected by the city at large. There could be a meeting of this council every day, and no more time would be taken up than is now wasted by the different boards."

In place of the President of the Board of Aldermen Mr. Grout would have a Vice-

MR. CROKER IN SECLUSION.

Mayor and Borough Presidents Going to

Frank Croker's Funeral. Richard Croker remained in seclusion yesterday, at the family home at 5 East Seventy-fourth street. There were some callers who wished to express their sympathy. The only two friends he saw were John Fox, president of the Demo cratic Club and Father Ducey. None of Mr. Croker's intimate friends of old at-

Mr. Croker's intimate friends of old attempted to break in on his seclusion Mr. Fox was esked to make it known to them that before he returns to England Mr. Croker will find an opportunity to thank them personally for their sympathy. There will be no pallbearers at the funeral of Frank Croker, which will be at the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Eighty-fourth street and Park avenue, at 10:30 o'clock this morning. It will be attended by a large number of Mr. Croker's friends, of Tanmany Hall leaders and of members of the civil number of Mr. Croker's friends, of Tammany Hall leaders and of members of the city government. Mayor McClellan announced yesterday that the meeting of the Board of Estimate which is usually held on Friday mornings would be postponed until this afternoon, so that he and the Borough Presidents may be at the funeral Presidents may be at the funeral

WRIGHT WILL UPHELD.

Court Declares Signature Genuine in Spite of Handwriting Experts' Testimony. PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 2.-The will of

Catherine Wright, drawn by her niece. Miss Katie Flynn, a school teacher, of Canada, and leaving all of her \$12,000 estate to Miss Flynn's mother, was declared to be legal this morning by Judge Scott in the Orphans' Court. The testatric's husband alleged that the signature was forged. The signature had been traced over another signature. It was held to be genuine regardless of the testimony of bandwrit ing experts Carvalho and Kingsley, wh spent several days in court in an effort to prove that Mrs. Wright did not sign the will. Judge Scott held their opinions in very little value.

CHEAP CITY LIGHTING. Brooklyn Bridge Are Lights Cost Only

858 Fach a Year. The engineers of the Brooklyn branch of the Bridge Department have prepared a report of the cost of lighting Brooklyn Bridge, which has been done by the city since its opening. There are 209 are lamps of 2,000 candle power each and 1,800 incan descent lamps of 16 candle power. The yearly cost of each are lamp is \$58 as against the \$146 which the Edison Company charg. the city for public lighting while the cost of the investment of t the incandescent lamps is \$10 each as again \$25 charged by the company for similar

lamps. Poem by Leon Hanlon (the uninvited guest Home Page, Evening Journal, to morrow - Ad